THE DEMOCRATIC PLING AT THE AMENDMENTS.

are subject to repeal? If so, why pompously utter what all admit? But the context shows that they mean a re-

peal of all the acts passed to enforce the Amendments.

ments can ever be executed by the period of period period

CAN THE DEMOCRATS BE TRUSTED!

Test the Democratic party by what it has done, where

porary majority in the Legislature of Ohio do the people

of Ohio t It pledged reform, and yet mereased the

State expenditures in every branch of the service, and largely increased local taxes. What has it

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNG, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1871

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OHIO'S GOVERNOR.

by the Democratic party, North and South. They were the issues of war. They are the issues since the war. They were mainly the issues of the last Prestdential campaign. Opposition to them was the starch, the uniting element of the Democratic party. Where would they have been without the hate of the negro! What line holds the mass of the people of the South to the Democratic party but "negrophobia!" Where will Kentucky be without this tie! Her old affinities were not with the Democratic party. Where will be the great mass of honest but mistaken men, who feared the THE REPUBLICAN PARTY HARMONIOUS. GEN. NOYES NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR AND JACOB MEULLER FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVER-

COLUMBUS, June 21.—The Republican State Convention met this morning, with Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor in the chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. D. H. Moore, in which a feeling allusion was made to the death of Mr. Vallandigham. The Convention was the largest which has assembled for many years, and creat enthusian. ed for many years, and great enthusiasm was nanifested. After appointing a Committee on Resolutions and disposing of other preliminary business, a re-

Upon reassembling, ex-Gov. Dennison was elected sermanent Chairman, and the Committee on Resolutions

The resolutions say that the Republican party may well challenge the admiration and confidence of the country for its patriotism, courage, and wisdom in pre-serving the Union; for its justice, firmness, and maganimity in establishing liberty and equality or all before the law; for its inviolate or and good faith toward the national creditors, its successful administration of national affairs; ignize the XIIIth, XIVth and XVth Amendments as just, wise, and valid articles of organic law, to be zealously defended and enforced as parts of the Constitution; say the duties on imports should be so adjusted as ranch of industry: as far as possible, fully adorsed the present administration as faithful, honest, and economical, as shown by the reduction of over in the settlement of the differences with Great Britain upon terms creditable to both countries; condemn the solicy of granting subsidies to corporations and mon polics; declare that the public domain should be kept-Bervice of the country; inderses heartily the action of President Grant under the Civil Service act, hopes that state, every citizen may be safe in life, person, property, and civil rights, and enjoying the equal protection of the laws; recommends the calling of a Convention to amend the State Constitution, and indorses the present State Administration.

Gen. Noyes was then nominated for Governor by acclamation, the name of Benjamin F. Wade being presented and withdrawn.

Gen. Noyes was introduced, and received with tumulin

ous applause, and made appropriate remarks accepting

ANOTHER REPORT. COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 21.—The Repub lican State Convention, to-day, nominated Gen. Noyes of Cincinnati for Governor, nation; the Hon. Jacob Mueller of for Lieutenant-Governor; William H. West of Logan, Judge of the Supreme Court; Isaac R. Welsh, State Treasurer; James Williams, State Francis B. Ford, Attorney-General; F. M. Harvey, School Commissioner; Rodney Foos, Clerk of

Republicans are heartily congratulating themselves to-night, upon the happy results of their labors to-day. While individuals would have preferred the nomination in the decision of the Convention, and proto the people of Ohio. As it was nomination on first ballot by a large majority, other candidates magnanimously stepped aside, was announced, Eggiestone of Hamilton promptly stated that he had been instructed by that gentleman per-emptorily to withdraw it, should it be presented. This announcement was received with loud cheering. Gen. Noves accepted the position assigned him in such modest wored by the dominant political party with the

The bringing out of Mueller by the Cuyaboga delegaests, resulted in giving his name the second position on

the ticket, thereby adding to it great strength.

The platform is liked by all, and was adopted without a dissenting vote. Several of the resolutions were greeted with immense applause. The Convention was a model one in every respect. Every county in the State was represented, and the Opera-House was comfortably filled with delegates and visitors. Ex-Gov. Denison presided. The proceedings throughout were marked with the utmost harmony and decorum. Senator Sher-Gen. Garfield, who, in a short though pithy speech, gave the Democracy a scathing review.

The Democratic State Committee met to-day and ap-

pointed an Executive Committee. Resolutions relative to the death of Vallandigham were adopted. Nothing was done about an alleged miscount of the vote by which Ewing was cheated out of his nomination, and so Me-Cook remains on the ticket.

THE RATIFICATION MEETING.

ADDRESS OF SENATOR SHERMAN.

COLUMBUS, June 21.—An immense ratification meeting was held here this evening, at which Senator Sherman spoke as follows:

plete. The Convention, to-day, has been distinguished by its numbers, ability and character. You have had more than the usual diversity of opinion as to candidates. more than the usual diversity of opinion as to candidates. Some feeling of disappointment is inevitable, but, on the whole, every delegate will feel that he hus been fairly treated, and that he can now support the ticket, the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket. Not that it is just as he wishes, but that it has been fairly made by one of the nibest Conventions that ever assembled in Ohio, and we all feet that organization is indispensable to success in every movement, great or small.

THE ISSUES OF THE CANVASS.

The matters involved in this election not only reach to every department of our State government, but will effect the apportionment of our State and the revision of our Constitution. It will affect you in the national coun-cils, and will be a decisive sign to the great Presidential contest of 1872. It is, therefore, a matter of pride and satisfaction to see the Republican party of Ohio, with its giorious history, with a ticket worthy its supgift, with its principles sanctified by great success, ready to enter upon new reforms and carry them out. We enter upon our canvass with one satisfaction that does not often fall to the fate of a party—we have the indersement and approval of our political adversaries. We have administered the Government of the United States and of this State for now ten years. We have had many contests in war and seace, contests involving great changes in our Government, contests political and administrative. We have realized the original idea of the founders of our government—a central government, supreme in its limited powers, surrounded and ampopered by 37 local State governments, and all new moving on in harmony. We have emancipated 4,000,000 of slaves; we have secured by the highest Constitutional sanctions the Liberty and Equality of all critizens before the law; we have administered our internal affairs so that our credit is unfarmished; our industry is preseprous our territories are warming into States; new railroads are building, old disputes dying away, and nothing is needed on the part of the Government but the enforcement of the Constitution and laws for the protection of person and property. We have so managed our internal affairs and so borne ourselves with foreign nations that we have a disputes or controversy with any nation of the world, and our strength and power have been so demonstrated that we need not fear that any nation of the world, and our strength and power have been so demonstrated that we need not fear that any nation of the world, and our strength and power have been so demonstrated that we need not fear that any nation will desire a contest with us. The theory and principle of a republican government is so strengthened by our laws and clothed with political power, is recognized by our of the cortex in the soft native and power is recogni contract office are selected as the selection of the contract of the contract

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1871.

THE POLICY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY When, on the other hand, we turn to the great polit ical organization to which we belong, we may find shadnot locically deprive any one of inerty or exist or pointer, rights, except as the public safety clearly demanded it. If we have erred, it has been in underrating the power of these Rebels and the danger that may come from them. The Republican party has excelled the generosity of the Girondists, and has exhibited none of the fury of their enemies. All our measures since the war (and the amendments are the most important) were aimed to secure personal rights. The additional powers given to Congress by the amendments are only to enable Congress to enforce these rights, and to give pardon to the Rebels. They talk about the "bayonet bill," and the "Ku-Kux bill." These bills were demanded by organized resistance to fair elections, and to punish crimes of the most revolting character against the commonest of the rights of humanity. If they are not sufficient we will give them others. The difference is that they would encourage the crimes we try to prevent and punish. If they will restrain their fellow bemocrats of the South from murder and organized frauds, we will repeal these laws; if not, we will pass more effective laws.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.
On questions of finance we need no resolutions to show where we stand. The whole existing system of financial all to creep through, and follow their old course of hate, persecution, and violence, (

REBELLION STILL RAMPANT IN THE SOUTH.

While these tricks are played upon us here, the mass of the Democratic voters in the South are waiting and watching, not "over the border," but in the heart of our country, to restore the "Lost Cause," and to upset all that we have gained the last ten years. It is only necessary to read the Democratic journals, both in Ohlo and in other States, to show that this "New Departure" is only to shield themselves behind some juggicry about the construction of the Amendments and the mode of their last, but surely our nation should be satisfied with its flavour persons and healthy man is rarely contented with its flavour persons and healthy man is rarely contented with its flavour persons and healthy man is rarely contented with its flavour persons and healthy man is rarely contented with its flavour persons and healthy man is rarely contented with its flavour persons and healthy man is rarely contented with its flavour persons and healthy man is rarely contented with its flavour persons and healthy man is rarely contented with its flavour persons and healthy man is rarely contented with its flavour persons and healthy man is rarely contented with its flavour persons and healthy man is rarely contented with his flavour persons and healthy man is rarely contented with his flavour persons and healthy man is rarely contented with his flavour persons and healthy man is rarely contented with his flavour persons and healthy man is rarely contented with his flavour persons and healthy man is rarely contented with his flavour persons and healthy man is rarely contented with his flavour persons and healthy man is rarely contented with his flavour persons and healthy man is rarely contented with his flavour persons and healthy man is rarely contented with his flavour persons and healthy man is rarely contented with his flavour persons and healthy man is rarely contented with his flavour persons and healt in other States, to show that this "New Departure" is only to shield themselves behind some juggicry about the construction of the Amendments and the mode of their entorcement. The essential modifications made in the Convention of the Payton resolutions gives color to this idea, and the whole as they stand in the platform look like a had mixing of opposing ideas. They felt that the public voice demanded that these Amendments must be ratified and indorsed by their party, and yet they did not want to do it. They did it with an "if," and a "damn," and a "sisp," with several loop-holes of escape, with many antidotes, and in oad temper generally. The dose was objectionable to many, but they took it, and have not felt well since, and now nothing could be more indicreus in political strategy, if it were not dangerous to trust the Democratic party with the enforcement of these Amendments. Better give the lamb to the wolf than either the blacks of the South or the loyal people of the South to the Democratic party of either the North or South. The Democratic party of the North would be poweries to execute their pledge. The same men who broke that party at Charleston; the same men who covered our land with the graves of patriot sobilers, would, by virtue of their majorily, seize the power of the Democratic organization, and where then would be the Amendments, or the protection of loyal people, white or black, or the public creditors? From the logic of affinities and the association of names and events, it is evident that no sincere movement to enforce the Amendments can ever be executed by the Democratic party. The honey crowds that hail with enhands of hidnight Democratic outlaws who made night hideous in the South by murder and nameless crimes, or the protection in the South by murder and nameless crimes, or the protection in the South by murder and nameless crimes, or the protection in the South by murder and nameless crimes, or the protection in the South by murder and nameless crimes, or the south of the south of the

As to our banking system, it was but the choice of expedience, and it was a happy choice. It subverted an incongruous hodgepodge of State banks, founded upon the laws of 37 different States, without security, without the laws of 37 different States, without security, without uniform value of local circulation, and endangered by a swarm of counterfeits. These State banks were spawn of the extreme doctrine of State rights. If anything should be national, it should be bank-notes. They are the blood of the system, and should flow freely through the system. A centralized bank like the old bank of the United States was dangerous from its utility and power. It was managed should be bank-notes. They are the blood of the system, and should flow freely through the system. A centralized bank like the old bank of the United States was dangerous from its utility and power. It was managed by a few who were encouraged to use their power for political ends. Our present banks are a upit only in their security, form, and circulation. They cannot combine. When carefully supervised and regulated by law and well distributed, they form the most convenient financial agents of the people. In comparison with the old State banks they are preferable in every respect. The only question that can arise in the future about the national banks is, whether notes issued directly by the Government, and redeemable by the Government, may not supercede the necessity of bank motes. This would save to the people the interest on the circulating notes. Their credit depends mainly upon the security of the Government, and the Government should share in the profit. But, on the contrary, the general objects of a government are not consistent with other necessary functions of a bank. The operation of loaning and redeeming notes cannot safely be performed by Government agents. It must be done by private persons personally interested. Government banks could not be proporly distributed. Even offices of redemption are subject to many dangers. Without going into details upon this subject, we can safely follow all modern experience by leaving the business of bankers like other business to the free and interested agency of private citizens. The functions of the Government is fully exhansted when it secures the absolute safety of the note-holder, when it prints on the bank note the best devices, and then licaves to private parties, without favor, the circulation and the redemption of the notes. This is the basis of our present system, and the United States shares in the profit by an annual tax of nine millions, and the States and municipal corporations in another tax of nine millions, while the people enjoy local facilities, u

[CONCERNING TAXES.

The policy of the Republican party in levying taxes i

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE. SPEECH OF M. THIERS-SUCCESS OF THE NEW LOAN-PYAT SAID TO BE IN LONDON-A BONAPARTIST CONGRESS TO BE HELD IN BRUSSELS-AN APPEAU FROM THE CLERGY

IN BEHALF OF THE POPE. PARIS, Wednesday, June 21, 1871. The speech delivered by President Thiers in the French Assembly, yesterday, denounced the policy of Napoleon as absurd, and the real cause of the disasters which have befallen France. The course pur-sued by M. Gambetta was excusable, though peace demnity as soon as possible. Still he was not in fayor of levying an income tax or the reestablishment of meas eres of a prohibitory character, but would simply reestablish a few taxes, which would provide the money necessary to meet the demands upon the country 'France," concluded M. Thiers, "should and will derive many advantages from her misfortunes."

M. Thiers's speech has produced (an excellent impres sion, in consequence of the clearness of his financial statement, and the announcement that two hundred mil-lions of francs would be set spart annually for the sinking fund. It is now anticipated that the French loan will be a complete success. It is said to be very popular in Berlin, and a large portion of it will be taken by Ger-

man capitalists.

It is proposed to have boxes inscribed "For the de liverance of the country" placed in all the mairies, churches, stations, and theaters, the contributions thereto to be devoted to the payment of the war indemnity. Hilaire. A letter from the Archbishop of Cambria and Bishop of Arras to the Assembly, demanding the resump tion of the French protection of Rome, has been presented

to that body.

A dispatch from Bordeaux says the Conservatives there have presented as candidates for the Assembly MM. Montesquieu Renan and De Seze, Legitimists, and Gen. Merau and M. Gallois, Orleanists. MM. Jerome-David and Bonville were attacked by a mob, but fortu-

nately sustained no injuries. The Gaulois says that M. Pyat is in London, and that he made his escape from Paris by means of the passport of a Bavarian officer. M. Maret, formerly editor of the Mot d'Ordre, has been arrested. A number of arrests have been made in Marsellles for connection with the International Society. Among the recent arrests are those of MM. Janvier and Delamotte. Numerous arrests have also been made in La Villette..

The Independance Belge announces that a Bonapartist Congress will soon be held in Brussels, to be presided

over by M. Rouher.

A letter from M. Thiers congratulates Alexander Dumas upon the article recently written by him for the press in favor of the continuance of the Republic.

It is now believed that the Courts-Martial for the trial f the Communist prisoners will not be convened until entirely reestablished. While the telegraphic service has not yet been restored, telegrams relative to the loan are accepted in part at the Treasury Office, and transferred to the Palace d'Industrie. The galleries of the Museum of the Louvre will be opened next Sunday.

The Assembly has adopted a resolution in favor of granting lands in Algeria to refugees from Alsace and

The Avenir National and Nation Louverain joined the union of the Republican press, Minster Favre, in a circular to the representaister Favre, in a circular to the representatives of France abroad, expresses the profound gratitude of the Government for the services rendered by Count Havigny, President of the Society for aid to the wounded. President Thiers refuses to permit the reappearance of the Peuple Francais, one of the journals suppressed by the Government before the insur-

The trial of Henry Rochefort will commence on Monday next, and the trials of Rossel and Lullier will imme-diately follow. The court-martial before which these cases come for trial will sit in the Palace of Justice at Versailles. The Strasbourg tobacco manufactory has been transferred to Dijon.

NO TROUBLE ANTICIPATED ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

VIENNA, Wednesday, June 21, 1871. In the Imperial Diet, yesterday, Count Beust,

replying to a speech by M. Giskra, said the relations of the Empire with the Western Powers were excellent, Russia. The newspaper statements that Russia had remonstrated against the internal organization of Austria were unfounded, and, even if the report had been true, the remonstrance would have received no attention at the hands of the Imperial Government. The results of the conference upon the Euxine question were entirely satisfactory to the Austrian Government, and the pros perity of Austria and her authority among the nations were greatly increased because of her non-participation in a war upon this question.

It is said that 22 Austrian Bishops have petitioned to the Emperor in favor of the restablishment of the temporal power of the Pope, but it is added that they have

received no answer.

Gen. Von Gablenz has returned to Vienna with an autograph letter from the Emperor William, in reply to the congratulations of the Emperor of Austria. Before his departure the General received the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle, set in brilliants.

The Austrian Delegation has voted to grant a fund of

2,000,000 florins for the secret service. Count Von Beust had asked for 60,000 more, because of the spread of the International Society. The Delegation approved of re-taining the Austrian Embassadors at Rome and Paris, fter a lively debate.

GERMANY.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE CLERICAL PARTY NOT SUSTAINED BY THE POPE.

BERLIN, Wednesday, June 21, 1871. The Prussian Cross Gazette says the German Government complained to the Pope of the attitude of the Catholic party in the German Parliament, and Cardinal Antonelli, in reply, unequivocally disavowed all responsibility for or sympathy with the course pursued by that party in Parliament.

GREECE.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 21, 1871.

EXCITEMENT AT ATHENS CONCERNING THE RE-JECTION OF THE MINISTER TO TURKEY.

The refusal by the Sultan to receive M. Tricoupis as Embassador from Greece has caused great irritation against Turkey on the part of the journals and people of Athens. The Sultan requests that M. Rangabe be appointed as Greek Embassador to Constantinople, It has transpired that previous to the appointment of

M. Tricouple as Minister to Constantinople Government inquired whether the selection would be agreeable to the Sultan, and was answered in the nega-

INDIA.

TERRIBLE HURRICANE-IMMENSE DAMAGE DONE. BOMBAY, Wednesday, June 21, 1871. A hurricane has destroyed the cotton crop of

the country around the Town of Banda in the District of Surat. The loss is estimated at £500,000 sterling, and it will take years for the planters to recover from the blow.

BATAVIA, Wednesday, June 21, 1871.

The Town of Damak, on the north coast, THE COREAN EXPEDITION.

A TOWN DESTROYED BY FIRE.

WASHINGTON, June 21 .- The Navy Department received no later news concerning the Corean ex-pedition by the last Pacific Mail steamer from Shanghai and Yokohama at San Francisco. A dispatch, dated May 31, however, has been received from Commodore Rodgers, reporting his arrival in the Colorado at Nagasaki, Japan, the rendezvous for the Corean expedition. The flagship brought from Wo sung, China, Minister Low. his secretaries and suite, and was accompanied by the U. S. ships Monocacy and Palos. The Alaska and Benicia from Yokohama, which complete the expeditionary fleet, were found at the rendezvous awaiting the flagship. Admiral Rodgers announced his intention to sail

on the 16th directly to the west coast of Corea, off the Gavail River. He states that he has good French charts but shall not implicitly depend on them. Concerning the prospects of the expedition, Admiral Rodgers says:

"The anticipations vary as to the reception we shall probably meet. I will hope, until the facts dispel hope, that we shall meet with success. The time has come, I infer from what I learn, for the Coreans to make a treaty, and if we do not succeed now, some other Power or Powers will probably be more fortunate."

At Nagasaki, Admiral Rodgers found Her Brittanic Majesty's iron-clad Ocean and transport is represented.

Majesty's iron-clad Ocean and transport June and the French corvettes Duplex and Coetlogon.

ANOTHER MARINE DISASTER. LOSS OF A STEAMER WITH ALL ON BOARD.

LONDON. Wednesday, June 21, 1871. The steamship Collingwood, from Liverpool for Bombay, is believed to have foundered at sea with all on board, 30 in number.

CIVILITIES EXTENDED TO U. S. NAVAL OFFICERS. Washington, June 21,-Capt. Stevens of the United States steamer Guerriere reports to the Navy

He says:

"I visited Cairo with my officers, and had an interview with the Khedive, who received us in one of his palaces with great distinction, extending to the party every facility to visit the numerous places of interest in that pertion of Exppt, While there I met many of the officers of the late Confederate Government, who took occasion to pay us every honor, and who seem to be thoroughly reconstructed and proud of the nationality they once fought to destroy. At a very handsome banquet given by Americans in the service of the Khedive, the Minister of War was present, and in honor of the occasion proposed sentiments highly honorable to the United States. Extraordinary exertions are making to put the coast in a complete state of defense."

CHURCH TROUBLES.

KINGSTON, June 21 .- The Rector of Montego Bay refuses to obey the Diocesan Council, and the Bishop has requested the authorities to remove him. He has represented to the Archbishop of Canterbury that the Bishop is guilty of heresy, as the author of a book entitled "The Fature State." The whole Church of the Island of Jamaica, under the Disestablished Church law, is in confusion, and lawyers have been called for consultation by the Governor.

The courts have ordered a new trial in the case of Capt. Dixon.

THIERS AND THE BOURBONS.

HIS VIEWS ON THE RETURN OF THE BOURBONS, THE STATE OF FRANCE, AND THE MAINTE-NANCE OF THE REPUBLIC.

The debate on the motion to allow the Bourbon and Orleans families to return to France took place on the 8th inst., and as already announced by tele-graph, the motion was adopted by a vote of 484 Yeas, 103 Nays. The following is a detailed report of M. Thiers speech on that occasion ;

Nays. The following is a detailed report of M. Thiers speech on that occasion:

M. Thiers, on ascending the tribune, said he never before found himself faced by so difficult a question. He explained the perplexity of his position, and showed that the subject under discussion was a political question, and would be so considered by the country. He said the Assembly ought to decide upon the question, not only conscientiously, but also with a full knowledge of the facts. M. Thiers then proceeded to explain why he was at first opposed to the abrogation of the law of proscription, and why he subsequently assented to the bill. He described the state of the country, and said: "We have just put an end to one of the greatest civil wars ever waged. We have obtained one of the greatest victories ever achieved. Europe thanks us, and congratulates us on our victory, for we have saved the whole Continent from snarchy. Our position has completely changed from what it was a month ago. Our dereats are forgotten; our victory alone is remembered. At the same time, we must not delude ourselves. The insurrection is disarmed, but not appeased. The excitement is still great in the public mind, and we must avoid providing fresh material for feeding the popular passions. It is requisite that work should be resumed. Let me remind the Assembly that one of the great weapons which the Commune employed was the assertion that the Republic was in danger. Prudence, therefore, requires that no pretext for such a supposition should be furnished by us. We must imbue the country with confidence in our wisdom and our unity of purpose. Labor is ready to start once more into activity; large trading orders are everywhere forthcoming, but the great capitalists are carefully watching the action of the Assembly, anxious to know whether it will remain united. If we inspire them with confidence we shall be able to meet all our requirements."

M. Thiers then entered into some details to show the immense burdens weighing upon France, demonstrating that the dr

meet all our requirements."

M. Thiers then entered into some details to show the immense burdens weighing upon France, demonstrating that the first thing necessary was to obtain the evacuation of French territory by the Germans. He pointed out the great humblation and the costly character of the foreign occupation, and said: "We have to feed 500,000 Germans. When the indemnity is paid we shall be able to collect the taxes in the invaded departments. We have a deficiency of \$80,000,000 in the revenue. It is necessary that the Assembly should be made acquainted with these details, in order thoroughly to understand the position of the country. The consequence of this state of things is that we must have recourse to credit, and to do so we require the confidence of Europe. No one doubts the resources of France, but it is feared that our union will fail."

M. Theirs expressed great faith in the Bourbon family,

M. Theirs expressed great faith in the Bourbon family, but added: "You think you are doing a great act of generosity. You are doing something quite different. The laws it is proposed to abrogate are not laws of proscription, but laws of precaution. Two Governments cannot co-exist upon the same soil. I blamed the Republicans in 1848 for abrogating the laws of proscription. I said then to Louis Napoleon, 'These imprudent Republicans have recalled you. You will be their master—mine you shall not be."

M. Theirs professed great friendship for the family of Orieans, but declared that his friendship for his country was superior to all others—a declaration which was loudly cheered by the Assembly, and he added: "We have won a material victory; we shall gain a moral triumph by our prudence."

The Chief of the Executive went on to speak of the past entered into at Bordeaux. He defended the revolution of the 4th of September, and said: "It is the fashion now to attack that revolution, but people forget that they wished for it, and they do not remember the services it has rendered. The men of the 4th of September were wrong in wishing to continue the war; but the fault was not committed in Parls, which was bound to close its gates against the enemy, but outside Paris, by men in power, who carried on a policy of furious madmen—a senseless policy, which substituted the action of the few for the authority of France." M. Thiers explained that, in the pact of Bordeaux, the Assembly sought to free France from despots who were endeavoring to keep her in their own hands; but it was not intended to overthrow the Republic. "We received," he said, "from the Assembly a de fucto Government, and it is our task to restore order and the credit of the nation. I am not the most powerful man in France, but I have the greatest responsibility, and I wish to fulfill my duty loyally."

M. Thiers then explained how it was that he was a Re-

is an in the Assembly a de facto Government, and it is an not the most powerful man in France, but I have the greatest responsibility, and I wish to fulfill my duty loyally."

M. Thiers then explained how it was that he was a Republican. He said that for 40 years he had striven to procure for France a Constitutional Monarchy, such as exists in Encland, and declared that he found that although there was great liberty existing at Washington, the Government perhaps enjoyed greater liberty in London on account of the favorable district selected for its deliberations. The French Princes ought to comprehend that a Constitutional Monarchy is, in substance, a Republic, of which the President is hereditary. (Cheers, M. Thiers deplored the immense misfortunes attending revolutions, and added, "France will rise again if we are wise; but it is necessary that we should be thoroughly wise, in consequence of our actual position, as we can no more afford to commit errors." He recalled the fact that it had been decided at Bordeaux to but aside all questions which could have divided the country, and further said. "I have accepted the Republic as a deposit, and I will not betray the trust. The future does not concern men merely look at the present. I serve no party; and in the choice of the Generals I never considered their political opinions, but the Interests of the country. M. Thiers highly praised the army, stating that he loved the soldiers as his own children—a declaration which was received with unanimous cheering.

M. Thiers then related that all the cities of France had sent deputations to complain that the National Assembly when do do away with the Republic. "I replied that it was false, and I praised the Assembly, adding falst the deputations were unjust, and that the Assembly members, who entertained monarchical opinions. Note had the wisdom of restraining their preferences. How he members the same confidence in me, but that I should resign in case the safety of the Republic. The face of the Republic has not had a fai

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE RAILROAD TAX SCANDAL-TESTIMONY RE-GARDING SOUTHERN OUTRAGES-THE M'GAR-RAHAN CLAIM-PERSONAL. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 21, 1871. The dispatch from Long Branch, printed in THE TRIE UNE of yesterday, in regard to the sale of information of Gen. Pleasonton's decision in the New-York Central Railroad scrip tax case, has caused considerable excite-toent here to-day, and rumors that before were of the vaguest nature have some of them taken definite form. There is no doubt here that the dispatch referred to is any prominent officer of that Company, but to a person or persons who desired to use it for purposes of private of the President by Secretary Boutweil.

In the Joint Committee on Southern Outrages, to-day Mr. Stevenson of Ohio offered a resolution to send a Sub-South. The Democrats opposed it, and, on motion of Senator Blair, the consideration of the resolution was table during the riot in that place; that he saw the whole of it; that there were few strangers present; that ne is an old citizen there; that he saw men shot, and pistols fired; that he saw men fire pistols, and yet he Judge Richard Busteed of the United States Court of Alabama arrived here to-day, in obedience to a sur he does not believe there is any organization of Ku-Klux in Alabama, but that there might have been at one time. He thinks they disbanded when Lindsey was elected moned, and is now here awaiting examination. The investigation, thus far, has been confined to the States of Witnesses for Georgia will be next called, when Robert

There was no error in the Washington dispatch sout to THE TRIBUNE on the 18th inst., in regard to the McGarrahan claim, as charged in the communication signed "D," printed in yesterday's issue of ciary Committee of the House, to whom McGarraban's memorial was referred, made two reports. That of the forth that there were grave doubts that any such Mex ever been made; asserted that the prosecution of the claim had been tainted with fraud; doubted that the land covered by the alleged Mexican grant was identical with that claimed by the New-Idria Mining Company: sustained Secretary Cox giving any directions as to the future course of the Ad-ministration in regard to the claim, asked that the Committee be discharged from its further consideration. An abstract of the minority report was given in these dis but to the United States. After debate the House adopted the minority report, and the resolution advising was in before the advent of the present Administra tion, and the reopening of the case. The order signing of the McGarrahan patent, contained in th minority of the Judiciary Committee, which was adopted

Genr Sherman was at the War Department this morn ing, and disposed of a great amount of business that had accumulated during his absence. He says that Gea Phil, Sheridan has rendered him material assistance is complete. The General good naturedly alludes to th proposition made during his absence to nominate him for the Presidency, and he reiterates in emphatic terms

mated and actual receipts of internal revenue for the referred to were for the year 1871-'72, instead of 1870-'71. The estimates of receipts for the current year were mady Mr. Delano, in December, 1869, and were \$175,000,000 After these were made, however, Congress reduced the ternal taxes, and the Secretary of the Treasury, i his report, said that the receipts from this source would probably be a little more than \$147,000,000. The Commissioner now thinks that the amount will be more than \$145,000,000. Last December Mr. Delano estimated the receipts of internal

revenue for the year 1871-72 at \$126,418,000. The receipts this year will be greater than those next, because during the first three months of the present year the taxes were collected under the old law. The receipts of internal reveaue, as daily reported by the Bureau, show the amount of money received each day from that source, but do not show accurately the amount of tax paid during the year. The amount collected and paid into the Treasury this year, including to-day, is \$136,226,

An important question soon to come before the Secre in the estimation of the laws granting lands and bonds to railroad companies, a narrow-gauge road with light rolling-stock is a "first-class railroad," such as those laws require to be built. The Secretary will probably laws require to be built. The Secretary win processing refer the matter to a special commission compelsed of some of the leading railroad men of the country.

Secretary Boutwell will shortly order the payment of the semi-annual interest on the public debt. The amount

The Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats

were in session to-day. They have come to the conclu sion that unless they place some limit on the time for receiving the various inventions and devices applicable to steamboats, they will be detained here for six months. They accordingly determined, to-day, to cease receiving inventions after the 24th inst. They go to Baltimore, tomorrow, for the purpose of testing the workings of the Roberts Improved Water-Heater for the supply of boilers. There are now about 47 inventions before the Board, among which are life-rafts, low-water indicators, safety-valves, registered and steam gauges, sediment

agitators, &c. Applications for the discharge of soldiers who have recently enlisted in the army, are received at the War Department at the rate of 30 a day. Many of these applicants have discovered that army life, ever in time of peace, is not as desirable as they imagined. A ma-jority of the applications are from the parents of the

Secretary Boutwell read the following letter, yesterday, from a gentleman in New-Jersey :

day, from a gentleman in New-Jersey:

"I am authorized, by competent persons, to offer you the sum of \$25.000,000 for what is known on record as the 'Kings and Queens Garden real estate,' in the City, County, and State of New-York, now eccupied and held by the 'Trinity Church Corporation of New-York.' The rile of the property is in the United States Government by the Treaty of Nov. 30, 1782, and none other."

The Secretary ordered the letter filed, and it is under-

stood will not consider the offer. The Commissioner of the General Land Office has charge of the public lands,

(GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH 1 The Circuit Court, to-day, heard the case of R. D.

Ruffin against Richard S. Ayer. The former is a colored nan, at one time in the Howard Eniversity, and the latter an ex-Representative in Congress from the 1st District of Virginia. The plaintiff testified that in May, 1870, the defendant made an agreement with him to go into that district to canvass for the Republicans, Ayer being a canditate for reelection. Ayer agreed to pay Ruffin a stipulated sum, and he now claims \$573 as the Ruffin a stipulated sum, and he now claims \$73 as the balance due. Gen. Howard testified that he wrote or said to Ayer that he ought to pay Ruffin. Another witness testified that Ruffin informed him that he did not expect any further compensation than a position under the Government, and would have money if the nominee should be successful. It further appeared from the deposition of Ayer that he never entered into any arrangement with plaintiff to canvass the district, but path him small sums of money when applied to, for the purpose of neuting his wants of clothing and traveling expenses. Gen. Howard advised him not to pay Ruffin any money. After further proceedings, the Court gave the case to the jury, remarking these seemed to be an irreconcilable discrepancy between the depositions of Gen. Howard and Capt. Ayer, The jury returned a verdict for the plantiff for \$215. The counsel for the defendant made a motion for a new treat on exceptions.